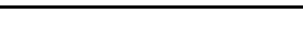
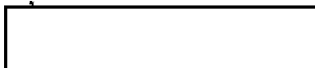


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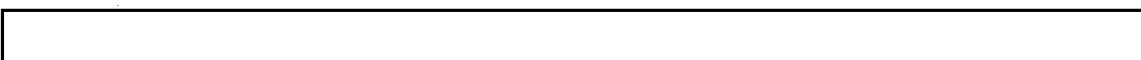


# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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Nigeria:

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General Ironsi yesterday named an all-military government, contrary to indications that he was trying to include civilian officials in his regime. He has formed a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council, but has given no indication of how long they will serve.

The US Embassy in Lagos reports that the federal government appears to be operating normally. The embassy does not discount the possibility of tribal-based dissension or a collapse of discipline in the army, but suggests that northerners' reaction to the assassination of their premier may not be as violent as expected.

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Rhodesia: [The new economic sanctions imposed by the UK are not expected to have much additional effect on the Rhodesian economy.]

[The sanctions package repudiates any debts or other financial obligations contracted by the rebel government and institutes a total ban on trade between Britain and Rhodesia. The new sanctions, however, do not greatly increase the pressures. International bankers have already been reluctant to extend credit to the Smith regime, and the British had earlier banned 95 percent of their imports from Rhodesia. The Smith government should not experience much difficulty in finding alternative sources for vital imports unless faced with an international embargo.]

[The new sanctions will help quell any desire by Zambia to initiate an economic break with Rhodesia before 15 February, the date agreed upon by Kaunda and Wilson.]

[UK planners have recommended that Wilson consider three actions at that time: invalidation of all business contracts entered into with Rhodesians after a specific date; an appeal to all nations to cease exports to Rhodesia; and possibly a ban on air services to and from Rhodesia.]

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Italy: A period of prolonged crisis may follow Premier Moro's resignation.

Proponents of center-left cooperation are likely to begin negotiations as soon as possible with a view to reconstituting the coalition. President Saragat has the option to dissolve Parliament and call new elections, but this would be a last resort.

Moro's action was precipitated by "snipers" within his own Christian Democratic Party. Their votes helped defeat a government bill on the establishment of state-run nursery schools.

The defeat was unexpected since the bill had previously been approved in all its individual articles by large majorities. Moro's coalition partners apparently asked for his resignation because the negative votes from his party on the over-all bill represented a breach of agreement on one of the government's major reform planks.

Saragat has asked Moro to stay on as caretaker until a new government is formed. Moro himself appears likely to be asked to form it. It is doubtful, however, that any progress will be made toward resolution of the crisis until the Christian Democrats meet in their National Council scheduled for 29 January.

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# NOTES

India: Mrs. Gandhi, in her first postelection meeting with Ambassador Bowles, denied US press reports that she leaned toward the USSR and described leftist Khrishna Menon as an adversary who would have no place in her administration. She spoke in a friendly manner of right-of-center Morarji Desai, her defeated rival, which may indicate she is contemplating moves to heal the split in the Congress Party caused by the recent contest for power. Mrs. Gandhi expressed high regard for several younger men, including Agricultural Minister Subramaniam and Defense Minister Chavan, adding that her government would be more "action-minded" than its predecessor on economic programs, including family planning.

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Ecuador: The military junta has revised its plan for a return to constitutional government by agreeing to hold congressional elections on 5 June, the date when the presidential election is to be held. Advice of several ex-presidents and pressure from the military high command reportedly were responsible for this major concession to the politicians. Demands for a constituent assembly and an interim civilian chief executive to preside over the elections will probably be pressed less vigorously now that many politicians expect to get legislative seats which offer opportunities for personal gain.

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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The Atomic Energy Commission

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